



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

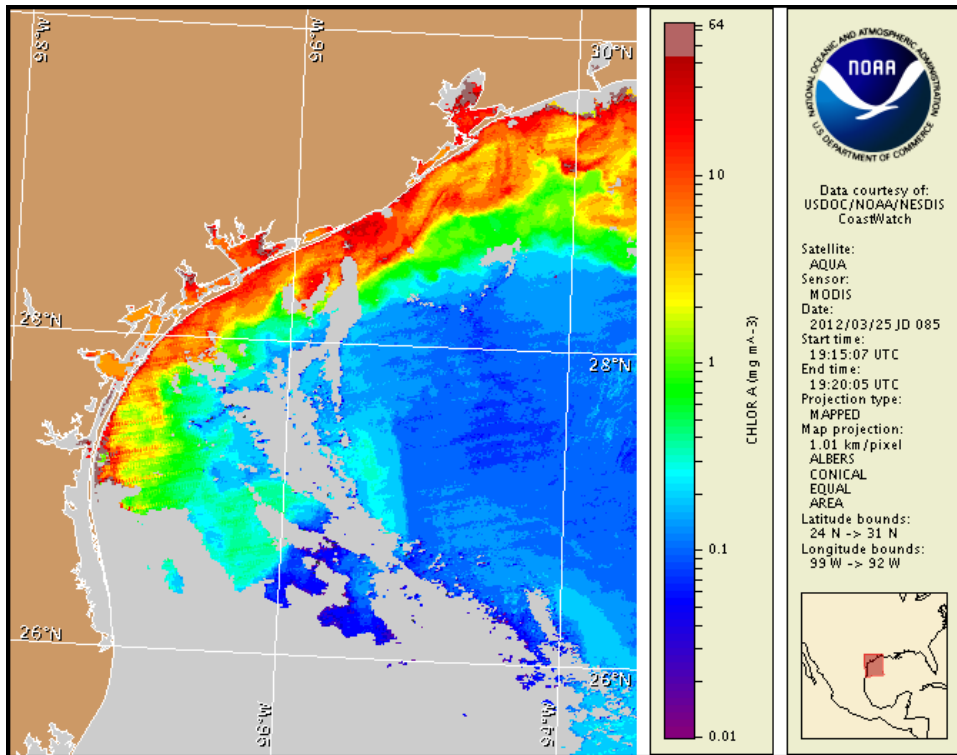
Monday, 26 March 2012

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, March 19, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from March 16 to 24 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

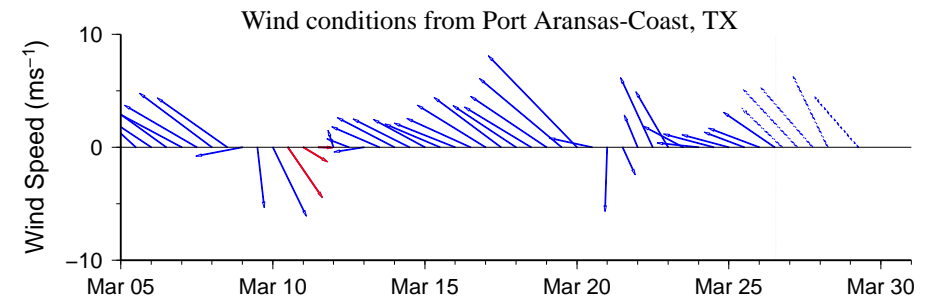
Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Sunday, April 1. The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) continues to monitor waters impacted by recent blooms of the harmful algae *Karenia brevis* (red tide) for safe shellfish harvesting. For information on area shellfish closures, contact DSHS.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. No new reports of *Dinophysis* have been received from Port Aransas or elsewhere along the Texas coast since very low concentrations were identified by the Imaging Flow-Cytobot, located at the University of Texas Marine Science Institute pier in Port Aransas, over two weeks ago (TAMU). In recent MODIS imagery (3/25; shown left), elevated to high chlorophyll (4-20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to the Padre Island National Seashore. Very high patches ($>20 \mu\text{g/L}$) are also visible along- and offshore the Sabine Pass and Freeport to East Matagorda Bay regions, and alongshore the Padre Island National Seashore region. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis*; it is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 30km north from the Port Aransas region from March 25 to 29.

Derner, Kavanaugh

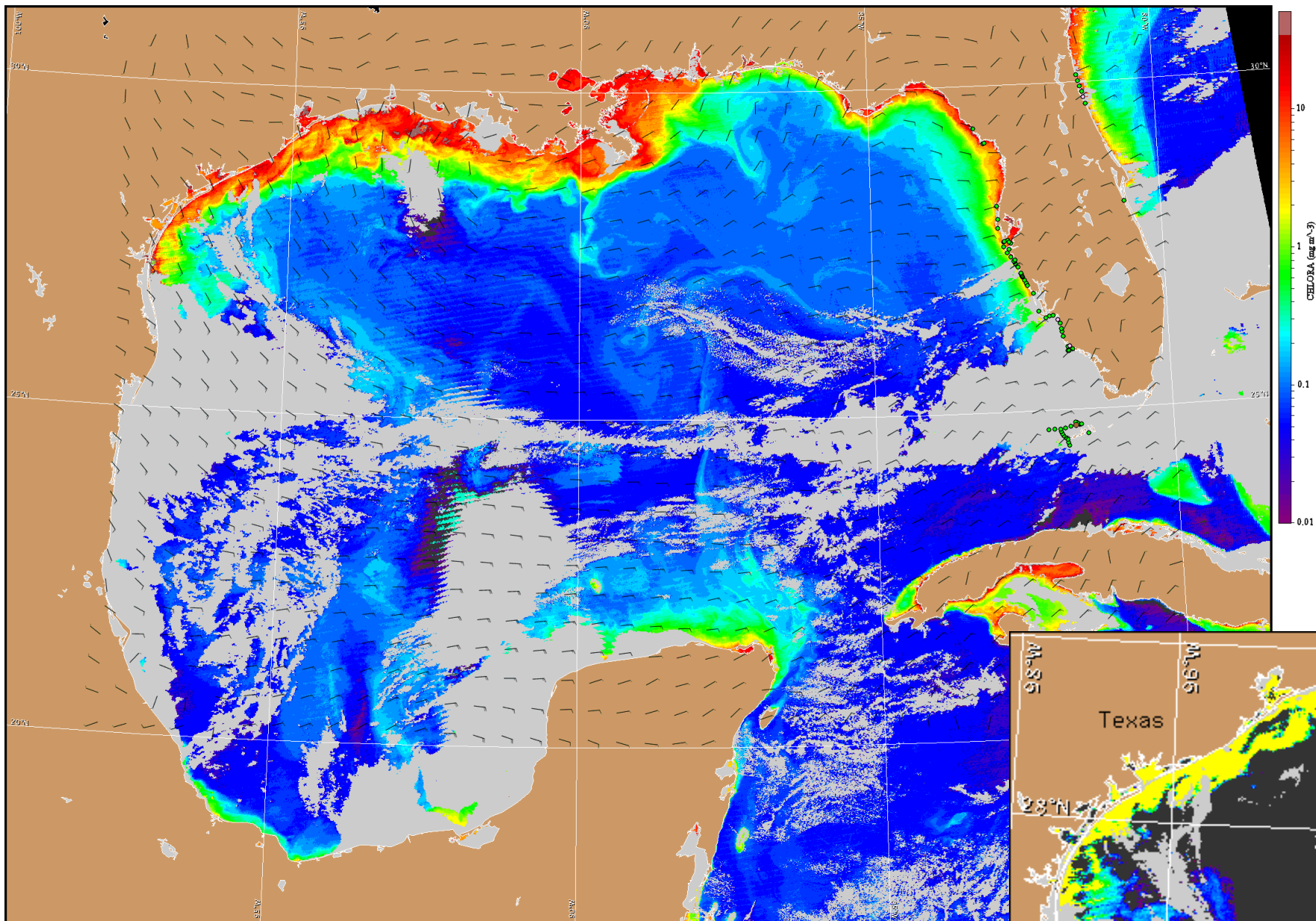


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

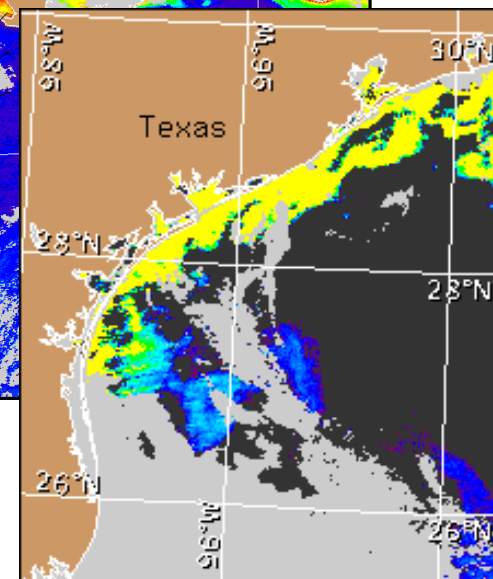
Port Aransas: Southeast wind (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Friday.

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:
<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for March 27, 2012 12Z with cell concentration sampling data from March 16 to 24 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).